

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, - OCTOBER 12, '54.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

I, LAZARUS W. POWELL, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1854, as a day of Thanksgiving, and request that the people of Kentucky, on that day, suspend their ordinary pursuits, in order that all may attend on assemblies for prayer, thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the innumerable blessings he has bestowed upon us as a people, a State, and a nation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 10th day of October, 1854, and in the 63d year of the Commonwealth.

L. W. POWELL.
By the Governor:
GRANT GREEN, Secretary of State.

Appointments by the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund.

P. SWIGERT and W. T. HERNDON, of this city, have been appointed agents to wind up the business of the Bank of the Commonwealth and the old Bank of Kentucky.

Below we give an extract from the Hopkinsville Press, in regard to Thos. C. McCreary. We never met with Mr. McCreary, but at that time we formed a very high opinion of his ability. We express no preference for the next race, having implicit confidence, as we have before remarked, in the choice of the convention, but we will say that if Mr. McCreary is the nominee, the Democracy will have a man, one upon whom they can rely.

Candidates for Governor.

While nearly all the politicians and editors in Kentucky are talking about who will be the Whig and Democratic candidates for next Governor of the State, and are recommending the men of their choice, we hope we shall be excused for presenting the name of a gentleman whom we think eminently qualified for the position. We allude to Thomas C. McCreary, of Daviess county.

Mr. McCreary, is one of the very ablest men on Green River. He is possessed not only of high literary and classic attainments, and of a rich store of political information, but he is also a man of genius—of the highest order of genius. He is one of the most eloquent orators and pleasing speakers in the State, or in the West; and as a political debater he cannot be surpassed. He is at least the equal of any political speaker in the State, and the instances will be found rare in which he will not be found the superior.

In speaking or debate, he possesses the rare power of chaining his audience to their seats in rapt attention by his eloquence or logic, or of convulsing them with laughter by anecdotes or keen sarcasm. His power of ridicule is overwhelming, and woe to the poor coon who falls into his clutches.

He is a farmer—living a farmer's life on his plantation in Daviess county, surrounded by his family and friends, his ability known only in the limited circle of this district, but admired and loved by all who know him.

In person he is large, fine looking, and of commanding appearance. Cool, calm, and dignified in his bearing, and in his manners a thorough gentleman. His appearance upon the rostrum will always arrest attention, and no one has ever heard him speak without acknowledging that he is a man of rare intellect and great ability.

He is no political trickster or maneuverer. He is no seeker of office, and will stand in no man's way. We know not whether he would have the place if it were tendered to him and he was certain of an election. We place his name before the public because we know his ability and admire the man and his genius. He ought to be called into active service, whether he wishes to be or not. He possesses talents that should not be hidden or suffered to remain unknown.

As a Democrat there is no better one. As a Southern man he is as true as steel and firm as the eternal hills. He was a thoroughgoing pro-slavery man in 1849, and is a full-blooded Nebraska man in 1854. He is no Know-Nothing, and has no sympathy with any of the humbug issues of the day. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat—was born one and has lived one, and is immovable in his glorious faith.

In the section of the State in which he resides, there is no man more popular; and as strongly Whigs are the counties of Daviess, Breckenridge, Ohio, Muhlenburg, Grayson, &c, we do not for a moment doubt that they would give him a majority for Governor. He is the man for the times and for the occasion, and we confidently believe could be elected by a handsome majority.

THE FINDLEY AND KISSANE FUGITIVES AT NEW YORK.—We take the following from the New York Times:

The prisoner Findley declares that there has been a regular system of 'stool pigeon' operations carried on by certain parties who are concerned with Kissane and others in the forgeries. In these matters, he (Findley) claims to have been the tool of Kissane and his gang.

The forged checks which were passed on or about the 30th of August last, were as follows:

The Chemical Bank - - - \$9,000 00
The Continental Bank - - - \$6,012 59
The American Exchange Bank - - 1,090 00

Total amount received on forged checks - - - \$16,102 59

BEECHERISM AND SUMNERISM.—Below

we annex the letters of Henry Ward Beecher and Senator Sumner, in reply to invitations extended to them to attend a 'Jerry Rescue Celebration,' in Syracuse, New York, on the 30th ult. It is unnecessary for us to say, that the people of the South and all right-thinking men of the North, will hold such sentiments as are expressed in these letters, in utter abhorrence. If these two individuals, and many others of similar character, had uttered such sentiments in the days of the revolution, they would have been branded as men unfit to live in a civilized community, and to make sure of never again being troubled with them, they would have been hung upon the gallows, as traitors to the institutions of their country. Here are the letters, and we will remark, that unless the people of the South soon adopt some plan by which to put an end to the continual and rapidly increasing ding-dong of such unprincipled tricksters, they will, ere long, find themselves in a situation from which they will be unable to extricate themselves:

LETTER OF H. W. BEECHER.
BROOKLYN, September 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I shall not be able to be with you in the celebration which you propose for September the 30th. I would be, if it were possible.

In another period, when slavery shall have been rolled away and men have recovered from the insanity with which it affects all who touch it, or apologize for it, such outbursts of popular enthusiasm for personal liberty will be remembered with honor.

The dry prudence of souls that regard the public prosperity to lie in its outside peace and in material wealth; the expediency and tergiversations of men from 1850 to 1854, will be, at a day not far distant, spoken of as we speak of morals and virtue at the courts of the Charleses.

I rejoice in the rescue of Jerry at the time that it happened. I have never repented of that joy. And I am free to say that I wish the public sentiment of the masses of men in the North were such, that no fugitive from slavery could ever be regained. I would have the indignation of the public mind against prowling slave-hunters such, that they would be met in our highways and streets just as a fox would be, sneaking for game; or a wolf ravaging for prey.

The men who rescued Jerry are, some of them, personal acquaintances of mine. In their dying hour, I believe this act of generous endeavor for the liberty of a poor and despised creature will be to them like a soothing angel.

I am respectfully yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

LETTER OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
BOSTON, September 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I cannot be with you at Syracuse according to the invitation with which I have been honored; but I shall rejoice at every word uttered there which helps to lay bare the true nature of slavery and of its legitimate offspring, the Fugitive Slave bill.

That atrocious bill has no sanction in the constitution of the United States or in the law of God. It shocks both. The good citizen, at all personal hazard, will refuse to obey it.

Yours very faithfully,
CHARLES SUMNER.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George Grigg and Mrs. Elizabeth Frazer, in the Fayette County Court, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday last, by requiring bail of each of them in the sum of \$5,000 for themselves and a like amount for their securities. Its consideration was concluded by M. C. Johnson, Esq., and Hon. Geo. Robertson, in powerful speeches, the former for the defense and the latter for the prosecution. Mrs. Frazer gave the required bail at once; Grigg has not yet done so, and was re-committed.

The Whole World.

The splendid Mammoth Pictorial of the Whole World, having already over \$150,000 subscribers, is only one dollar a year, by mail; and each subscriber receives a premium, a Gift Ticket, entitling the holder to one share in the valuable property which the proprietor, Prof. J. Woodman Hart, World's Hall, Broadway, New York, intends to give his subscribers, as soon as a stated number shall be obtained. This is the most stupendous undertaking we have any knowledge of, and one by which every person gets more than the full worth of the dollar invested, and a valuable present besides. Read the advertisement headed *The Whole World*, which we publish to-day in another part of our paper. Specimen copies of the Pictorial may be seen at this office, or obtained gratis of the publisher, by addressing him post-paid.

See advertisement of Messrs. Rigdon, Ryland & Co., Scale manufacturers, of Cincinnati. All kinds of Scales can be obtained at their manufactory.

MODESTY.—John G. Saxe, in corresponding with his own paper, noticing the celebration at Yale College, says: 'Of the poem before the Phi Beta Kappa I say nothing, as the author is the husband of my wife, and is not entitled to an opinion of his own verses.'

[Editorial Correspondence of the Yeoman.]

No. 104, OWEN'S HOTEL.

LOUISVILLE, October 10, 1854.

DEAR YEOMAN:—I have just returned from the Fair Grounds, and somewhat removed from the noise and bustle which has confused me all this morning. I am quietly awaiting the answer to a card, which I have just sent to my 'fair ladye over.' While doing nothing, I am allowed to write a few words to my friends in the Capital, and if, perchance it be interesting, say my mind was engrossed with the idea of holding 'converse sweet,' with one of Louisville's fairest daughters.

(I have just received the answer, and—oh! alas! my fondest hopes have proved illusions. All will be right, however, to-morrow even.)

Here in this hotel, we have an evidence of what perseverance and determination can accomplish. Mr. Owens, the gentlemanly proprietor of the establishment, with 'handsome Will' and their corps of assistants, have determined that no effort of theirs should be wanting to make the Owen Hotel one of the most perfect establishments in the city. They have succeeded, as the crowds which arrive here daily testify. Over one hundred and forty persons came here yesterday, and though their hotel is the largest in the city, they are compelled to turn off a great many. Success to them say we; because they deserve it, particularly as we understand that one of our Frankfort lasses, as the partner of 'handsome Will,' intends taking an interest in the establishment. Success again to you, gents.

There were not as many at the exhibition grounds to-day as we would have liked to have seen, and we know not what cause to attribute the sparsity of attendance. Still there was a good crowd, and the display was undoubtedly fine. The ladies' manufacture exhibited to-day, and we have rarely seen as large and as fine a number of articles upon exhibition. However we ought not to be surprised at anything Kentucky ladies do, as they have the will and determination to accomplish anything.

The booths and all of the other attractions are gotten up in excellent taste, are so well perfected, that the Lexingtonians and Parisians must look to their laurels, or they may, like General Gates' degenerate into willows.

We have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the premiums awarded, but we will this evening. We will write you the details of each succeeding day, and all so the result of each race.

Yours, typographically,
JUNIOR.

The Columbus (Ohio) Fact states that \$240,000 in small bank bills of other States have been sent out of the city during the last eight days!

The rope walks of Bonte & Co., at Jamestown, Ky., were destroyed by fire on last Saturday afternoon.

The Washington Globe, of the 4th instant, says that the great bundle of papers sent to Capt. Gibson, in mistake, by the Dutch Government, has been by him returned. The case has caused a great excitement in Holland, and threatens the overthrow of the ministry. The opposition journals favor Captain Gibson's claim. Mr. Belmont, the United States representative, is said to have been instructed to demand the payment of one hundred thousand dollars indemnity within ten days.

Four candidates for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Presley Ewing, are already announced in the Bowling-Green Standard: A. J. Harbison, editor of the Standard; W. L. Underwood, F. M. Bristow, and James P. Bates. Election 13th of November.

The large livery stable of Hampton & Sally, on Main street, between Preston and Floyd, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. There were thirty horses and mules in the stable, twenty of which, it is believed, were burned. All the harness was lost, as also several drays, buggies, and about fifteen wagons owned by Mr. Henry Duncan. A corn mill, belonging to Hampton & Sally, was attached to the stable, on which there was an insurance in the Aetna. The loss is very heavy.

A foundry and grocery store which adjoined the stable sustained some little injury.

SOURHE.—In conversation with Cottle, he once said, he had found it necessary, in reviewing a book written by a native of the Emerald Isle, to treat it with unqualified severity, such as it rightly deserved. A few days after the critique he happened, he happened to call on a literary friend in one of the mews of court. They were conversing on this work and the incompetency of the writer, when the author, a gigantic Irishman, entered the room in great ire, and vowing vengeance against the unscrupulous critic. Slating a very near Mr. Southey, he raised his huge fist and exclaimed, 'And if I knew who it was, I'd beat him!' Mr. Southey observed a very profound silence, and not liking the vicinity of a volcano, quietly retired, reserving his laugh for a less hazardous occasion.—*Literary Anecdotes.*

A telegram from New York, received in this city yesterday, states that news had been received in that city in regard to the steamer Arctic, which vessel has, for several days, in consequence of its non-arrival, caused great anxiety as to its fate. The dispatch states that the Arctic was run into and sunk by a pro-peller. About three hundred lives were lost; only about thirty were saved, very few of whom were passengers. Further particulars may be received before we go to press; if so, we will give them.

The same dispatch says that the steamer Princess was burnt at Natchez on the 8th inst. Several lives were lost, including two ladies.

Dr. Graham, says the telegram, was convicted of man-slaughter in the second degree.

The elections on Tuesday, in the different States, were by secret ballot, hence we have not yet learned the result.

Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, is now spending a few days in Louisville.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN L. WALLER.—We take the following notice of the death of this eminent and talented divine, from the Louisville Journal of yesterday:

This great and good man breathed his last at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been sick but about twenty-four hours, and died without giving the least evidence of pain—without a struggle.

Dr. Waller has long labored in the cause of virtue, as the editor of a religious paper in this city. As a man of vast research and eminent talents, he had but few equals. While yet a student he became known to the world as a controversialist of the highest powers, and throughout his life he sustained that reputation.

Dr. Waller was a writer of real excellence. In severe and withering sarcasm he had few equals; nor did he want the lighter graces of style, but would often clothe his severe logic in the most captivating beauties of rhetoric. But it is as a good man—a Christian—that his memory will ever be cherished by those who knew him. A more magnanimous heart never beat in human form. And every other excellence he possessed was heightened to a heavenly lustre by the purity of his life.

Dr. Waller was born in Jessamine county, in this State, in 1810. He was therefore but forty-four years old at his death—still in the vigor of life. His name will long be remembered among the distinguished sons of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, M.
Flour is dull and unsettled. Sales of 700 bbls at \$6 75 a 6 90. Whisky 30c. Provisions are dull, and we have no sales to report. 20 bbls linseed oil sold at 51c. Sales of 200 bbls molasses at 18a20. The weather is warm and showery.

PHILADELPHIA, S. p. 23.
The president of one of our railroads yesterday sent a challenge to one of the editors of this city, but the latter respectfully declined.

THE Maine Liquor Law is to be introduced into the Canadian Parliament on Monday next, and the impression is it will be eventually successful.

It is now positively ascertained that Mr. Schuyler, the abiding President of the New Haven railroad in Europe, and it is understood that officers have gone over to effect his arrest and have him brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.
A dispatch from Bridgeton, N. J., says that on Thursday night a man named William Cary, a resident of Millville, N. J., whilst running home from Philadelphia, on foot, and about one mile of his house was shot, robbed, and left lying on the road, where he was found in a dying condition. The persons who attacked him are supposed to be Frenchmen—one of them is described as having on a cap, and the other a low crowned hat.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.
Three weeks later news from Fort Larnie has been received at the War Department. Thirty-one troops were killed by the Indians in a late fight, but no subsequent attack had been made on the Fort.

Wm. Darby, an American stationer and geographer, died at Washington to-night.

The Democrats held a large meeting to-night. The Know-Nothings also made a large demonstration, marching through the streets in immense numbers with banners music, &c. Excitement is going up to fever heat.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed the 23d inst. as Thanksgiving day.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.
It is conceded by all parties that the American Reform ticket is elected in this county by a large majority.

MADISON, Oct. 10.
The People's ticket will be successful by an average majority of not less than 700 votes. The probability is strong that Dunn, anti-Nebraska, will be elected to Congress. The election passed off quietly.

MARRIED.

In Mowassau Hills, on the 24th of September by Rev. H. D. Northcutt, Mr. JOHN B. SHERMAN of Franklin County Ky., to Miss SARAH daughter of Wm. G. and Elizabeth Haden of that place.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. J. Drane, Mr. JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Harrodsburg, to Miss JANE R. LAWRENCE, of Mortonsville, Woodford county, Ky.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., at Winchester, Ky., of Consumption, THOMAS L. HANSON, son of Samuel Hanson, Esq., in the twenty-first year of his age.

LIGHT LITERATURE

THE following new books just received by Express.
Virginia Comedians, 2 vols;
Chesnut Wood, 2 vols;
Freaks of Fortune,
Life and adventures of a country Merchant;
Capt. Cassel or 20 years an African Slave.
Pleasures of Walsingham;
Fashion and Famine.
Journey to Central Africa by 'Bayard Taylor';
Carlington Castle,
Our housey Moon and other Comicalities;
Flash times in Alabama and Mississippi;
New York its Upper Ten and Lower Millions.
Besides many others too tedious to mention—Call and see, for sale very low by
Oct. 12. EVANS & CO.

SECOND IMPORTATION.

WE have just received a new supply of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps various styles and prices, very cheap at
Oct. 12. EVANS & CO.

Concentrated Extract of Aromatic Vinegar. A NEW and exceedingly pungent Aroma, very agreeable to the palate, at
Nov. 10. DR. MILLS, DRUG STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases. Among which may be specified 'Dr. Hoffland's celebrated Bitters,' for sale by C. M. Jackson—and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The *Sunday Dispatch* says of this medicine:—
"We feel convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor in the frame—a fact worthy of great consideration. The Bitters are pleasant to take, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one teaspoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The price is low and wide, have anted in commanding the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use."

FOR BRONCHITIS, THROAT DISEASES, HACKING COUGH, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury.—No medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat disease produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and rheumatism, have been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case of Mr. T. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will assist you.
*See advertisement.

An infallible Remedy for Bile, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints, *Holloway's Pills*—Extracted from a letter from Jane Jenkins, of Appalachicola, Florida, to Professor Holloway.—"I suffered for seven months from jaundice and bile, arising from a very disordered state of the liver, during this time, although I tried many remedies and gained no relief for my sufferings. At length, I purchased a quantity of your Pills, and after using five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and with confidence recommend them to others who are thus afflicted."

(Signed) JANE JENKINS.

Kentucky Penitentiary.

NOTICE.

WE take this method of informing our customers, and the public, that on and after the 1st day of October next, we shall cease to keep accounts with any one. All work must be paid up on that date, and taken from the prison yard. We cannot depart from the *Cash Principle* in any case whatever, as all the work accounts will be made out up to that date, and placed in the hands of officers for collection, unless previously settled.

N. CRAIG,
Agent and Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary,
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1854. Com'd copy till date.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving daily my stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of RICH, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS. My stock cannot be excelled for cheapness and quality. My customers and friends are invited to call.
Under Odd Fellows' Hall, Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.
Sept. 2, 1854. I. P. BLACKWELL.

OHIO SCALE WORKS.

RICDON, RYLAND & CO.,
No. 39, Pine street, between Front and Columbia, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE are now manufacturing Rail Road Depot, Hay, Stock or Coal, Floor and Platform Scales of all sizes, also Druggist and Boat Scales, Brass and Iron Bells, Counter Scales, &c., &c., which we warrant of superior workmanship and materials. We would call particular attention to our Iron Hay and Stock Scales. All communications promptly attended to.
October 13, 1854—n r.

THE WHOLE WORLD.

\$300,000 Worth of Gifts, for the subscribers to the

MAMMOTH PICTORIAL of the Whole World.

Published simultaneously in the three cities of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE. As soon as 300,000 subscriptions are obtained; or having already an actual circulation of about 200,000, it is now certain

The Distribution will soon take place.

Among the extraordinary LIST OF GIFTS, (being one for every ticket LISTED) are
Prof. Hart's Elegant Country Seat, valued at - - - \$25,000
A Magnificent City Residence valued at - 17,000
A Cash Loan for 100 years, without interest or security, - - - 10,000

Building Lots, elegant piano Fortes, Melodions, Gold Watches, Bracelets, Rings, Books of Travel in the Old and New World, by Prof. Hart; Real Estate, &c., &c., in all numbering 300,000 Gifts, valued at - - - \$300,000

Every single remittance of \$1. secures one year's subscription to the *Mammoth Pictorial*, and the receipt of a Gift Ticket, which entitles the holder to one share in the 300,000 Gifts. Thus every person investing in this stupendous Enterprise receives the full worth of his or her money, in a subscription to a first class journal, (the greatest and most interesting Pictorial of the age,) besides a Gift for each subscription which may prove an immense fortune to the receiver.

For complete List of Gifts, and full and explicit particulars in regard to the great Enterprise, Distribution, &c., see a copy of THE WHOLE WORLD, which will be promptly sent, free of charge, where desired by letter post-paid.

THE WHOLE WORLD may also be seen at the offices of all papers containing this advertisement, where information may be obtained in regard to the paper and Enterprise.

Agents, Postmasters, and Ladies desirous of lucrative and at the same time genteel employment, should not fail to see a copy of THE WHOLE WORLD, which contains by far the most liberal inducement ever offered to agents in the way of immense cash premiums, gifts, commissions, &c., whereby any person, with ordinary activity, can easily make \$1,000 and upward, per year; which fact the results we already have can certify. Secure the pictorial, and become wise, rich, and happy.

Correspondents must write their address—Name, Postoffice, County, and State, PLAIN and DISTINCT, or it will be their own fault if they fail to get an answer. Adhere to this, and all particulars will be promptly sent wherever desired, in any part of the world.

If any orders are received after the 300,000 subscribers are obtained, the money will be promptly returned, post-paid, to the person sending it.

All letters and remittances for the Pictorial WITH Gift Tickets, must invariably be addressed, post-paid, to Prof. J. WOODMAN HART, World's Hall, Broadway, New York, there being the only office for the Gift Enterprise.

But remittances for the Pictorial WITHOUT Gift Tickets, may be sent to Prof. J. WOODMAN HART, Harris Building, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., there being the principal editorial and publication office.

Concentrated Extract of Aromatic Vinegar. A NEW and exceedingly pungent Aroma, very agreeable to the palate, at
Nov. 10. DR. MILLS, DRUG STORE.

FOUND.

IN the streets of Frankfort, on Saturday, a pair of Spectacles, which the owner can get by describing them and paying for the advertisement.
Oct. 10.

REWARD.

I WILL pay ten dollars reward to any person who will arrest one Alexander Byrnes, (who is a fugitive from justice having escaped from me after being arrested) and deliver him into my hands or to S. Sanders, J. P. at Monterey, Owen county, Ky., within sixty days from date hereof, this 4th day of October, 1854.
J. W. SMITH & CO.
DESCRIPTION.

Said Byrnes is about fifty years of age, gray-headed with light eyes, quick spoken and active for one of his age.

W. H. KEENE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, DEALER
In Groceries, Liquors and Provisions.

At the house recently occupied by BROWN AND SAYRES.

THE undersigned having made his stock complete, solicits the patronage of the former patrons of the house, and his other friends. He pledges himself to try and make it their interest to patronize him. His stock consists in part of:

New Orleans Sugar, Powdered, Crushed, and Loaf Sugar; Plantation Molasses; Sugar House Molasses; St. Louis Syrup, &c. &c.; Gun Powder; Imported and Black Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; Soap; Mould and star Candles; Lard Oil; Butter and Water Crackers; Nails Assorted; Rice; Mackerel in barrels and half barrels; Flour, Starch, Table Salt, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Malt Liquors; Wood Saws, Dippers, Vinegar, Spices or every description, and articles too numerous to mention.
W. H. KEENE.
Sept 30.

10 BBLs Hydraulic Cement, just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.
Sept 20.

20 BBLs Superfine Flour, just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.
Sept 30.

20 BBLs Common Whisky, just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.
Sept 30.

5 BBLs Common Brandy, just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.
Sept 30.

5 BBLs Gin, just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.
Sept 30.

An Overseer Wanted.

A MAN that wants good wages, and to be worth his hire, can get constant employment with
Sept. 23, '54—S. J. JOEL SCOTT

Look Out.

ALEXANDER BYRNES and JAS. BYRNES took their departure from any house on Sunday evening last. I have thought proper to notify the public so that they may not be able to impose upon others as they have done. A. Byrnes is about 50 years old and gray headed, quick spoken, and active for one of his age. James Byrnes is about 25 or 30 years of age, with a considerable scar on the forehead.
MONTEY, OWEN CO., Sept. 23, '54. MATHIAS SPARKS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN N. YORK!

Pianos and Melodions for Cash.

HORACE WATERS, the great Music and Piano Forte Dealer, 233 Broadway, New York, preferring to share a large per cent with his customers, rather than pay it to the Slaughter of Wall Street, to raise available means to enable him to select the most select times, offers his immense assortment of elegant and warranted Pianos and Melodions at a large discount from Factory prices, for cash. His assortment comprises Pianos from three of the largest and most celebrated Boston Manufacturers, also those of several

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 8, 1854.
To the Editor of the Freeman:

DEAR SIR: I received from Dr. David D. Owen, State Geologist, a brief preliminary report of the mineral resources in a few of the South-western counties. The information contained in the report I deem of importance to those owning land in that region of the State, and to the country generally. I therefore request you to publish it in your paper.

The quantity of coal in the counties of Hopkins and Muhlenburg and the adjoining country surpasses the most sanguine expectations of those best acquainted with the country. The matter contained in this report will make known to the people some of the advantages that will result from a geological survey of the State. This survey properly carried out will be worth millions to Kentucky. I have every confidence that the patriotic and good sense of the people of Kentucky, will not allow this great work to stop until they have a minute and thorough geological survey of the entire State. Dr. Owen is devoting himself with zeal and industry to the work before him. He is fully maintaining the very good reputation he has heretofore won in this field of science. I am well assured that he will turn the means at his disposal to the very best account.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
L. W. POWELL.

Dr. D. D. Owen, Governor Powell, of Kentucky:

SIR: At the present juncture of affairs touching the subject of internal improvement, either under contract or in contemplation of construction in some of the counties of South Western Kentucky, through which the preliminary geological survey has just extended, it has occurred to me that a short communication and description of some of the mineral and geological resources of that district, made in advance of my report to be submitted hereafter, would, at this particular period, be appropriate and useful to the interests of South Western Kentucky.

In meandering the Southern margin of the South-Western coal field of Kentucky, from the sources of Tradewater river, in Hopkins county, to Green river, in Muhlenburg county, I found the whole country full of geological interest. There is hardly a section of a stream or ravine but what discloses materials that must eventually disseminate wealth amongst the possessors of the soil.

The clue to the geological features of this region of Kentucky is, perhaps, best exhibited in the sections laid bare from the lowest ground visible in Highland creek towards the summit of Wright's Ridge in Hopkins county.

This section is comprised in a vertical cut of from 300 to 350 feet, its base being elevated about 200 feet above high water of the Ohio river. This space of 300 feet includes no less than six workable beds of coal, now for the first time identified as distinct superimposed beds, separated by spaces, varying from two and a half to six feet; and three of these beds within a vertical space of 30 feet toward the base of the section, as presented on the Hunting branch of Clear creek, near the dividing ridge situated between Tradewater and Pond river.

The average thickness of the six beds is nearly five feet and their united thickness but little, if at all, short of 30 feet of solid coal.

Around the uplift of the strata prevalent in the vicinity of Wright's Ridge the whole of these six beds of coal are accessible above the drainage of the country.

It is important also to observe that in some of the spaces included between these various beds of coal, and hidden by debris, there is a probability that the detailed survey may discover other intermediate beds of some of which may be workable.

Towards the South these beds of coal feather out; not all at the same localities, but in succession, over a belt of country included between curved and somewhat zigzag lines extending nearly East and West through Hopkins and Muhlenburg counties. The Northern of these conformities, in a measure, to the heights of the Lick and Caney Fork branches of the Ohio river, the sources of Drake's creek, in Hopkins county, and the ridges that give origin to the Cypress branch of Pond river, and the end of Pond creek tributary to Green river, in Muhlenburg county. South of this line the strata dip to the West, and the beds of coal run out; but North of this line they continue with a waving Northward dip which brings them towards the centre of the two counties, nearer the level of the principal streams. The Southern line of termination of the lowest of these coal beds runs through the Northern portion of Christian county and along the Southern confines of Muhlenburg county.

In consequence of the Northernly and North-Westerly waving dip of these coal measures, towards the centre of the great Illinois coal field, these beds underlie the whole of Henderson and McLean counties, modified, however, somewhat in thickness, relative proximity and probably also in quality.

This group of beds is displayed in Wright's section, occupies the base of the coal measures just above the Millstone grit and associate conglomerate, and comprises, therefore, the deepest seated coal beds of the South Western Kentucky coal field—beds which run many hundred feet under the level of the Ohio river at Henderson.

At this stage of the survey it would be premature to pronounce any estimate as to the quantity of the beds of Wright's section and those struck in the artesian well bored by Mr. J. G. Holloway, of Henderson county; but it is probable that at least four of the beds of coal passed through in boring, lie entirely above the highest of the Wright's section series. Hence, in the vicinity of the Ohio river in Henderson county, both the upper and lower series can be reached by drifts and shafts. Muhlenburg and Hopkins counties offer the best opportunities, therefore, of reaching the lower beds of the coal basin by adit levels above the general drainage; but Henderson county possesses the greatest number of beds accessible chiefly by shafts.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that the sandstone bed does not always preserve a uniform thickness over extended areas; on the contrary, it will probably be frequently found to be the case that beds which are thick towards the South and West, will thin in a North and East direction and vice versa. The determination of such facts or laws as these, together with the estimation, from the elements of dip, and variations of the thickness of the interposed strata in distant sections, of the depth of which any given bed may be reached by a shaft or discovered in a hill side, are some of the important results which are aimed at in carrying out the detailed survey. All correct records of borings or diggings made either in search of coal, water, brine, or other materials are always so much information towards this desirable knowledge. I, therefore, take this opportunity of requesting all citizens of Kentucky undertaking such works to be very precise in noting the thickness of different beds passed through; such as sandstone, argillaceous shale, black bituminous shale, coal, limestone, flinty or siliceous rocks, pyrites, &c. and in preserving these records for the benefit of the geological survey in which every citizen of the State is deeply interested, and which, if prosecuted in detail according to the plan which I have in view, and with sufficient force and means, must prove of enduring benefit to every enterprise which may be undertaken, as well as to the citizens at large; even if they

should not be the owners of what, in the common acceptance of the term, is denominated "mineral lands."

How forcibly we must be struck with the intrinsic value of coal land, when we reflect on the fact that this fuel is becoming every day more in demand both for domestic use and for manufacturing purposes, and calculate that a bed of coal, five feet thick, extending under one acre of ground, will yield, in round numbers, with ample allowance for waste and slack, 100,000 bushels of coal, which amount, at the small profit of 3 cents per bushel, produces an income of three thousand dollars; and this, if it be judiciously mined, without impairing one iota of the agricultural value of that acre of ground. On the contrary, the coal slack and the marly clays—the waste products of many of these mines—have been found highly beneficial as mineral manures, when applied to certain kind of lands. Of course six times that amount of income might be realized from each acre underlain by the six beds of coal of Wright's Ridge, if within a reasonable distance from the surface. Yet this is but a part—and a small part—of the mineral wealth of Kentucky.

In regard to the quality of this lower group of coals, as they occur in Muhlenburg and Hopkins counties, I refer to the subjoined chemical analysis given of a few of these beds in the ascending order. The particular specimens selected were obtained from the openings where I had the best opportunity of securing fair samples of the coal.

No. 1. Terry's coal, three-quarters of a mile North of the Southern boundary of Hopkins county, on the Bull branch of Buffalo creek, near the sources of Tradewater:

Specific gravity 1.278.	
Water	3.5
Volatiles gases	58.7
Fixed carbon in coke	54.8
Ashes (light gray)	3.0
Total volatile matter	100.0
Coke	42.2
	57.8

This is the most Southern bed of coal of Hopkins county, and underlies heavy beds of sandstone. It is probably the same bed which can be traced on either side of the Butternut creek into Christian county between 2 and 3 miles South of the county line towards the sources of Tradewater. It is one of the lowest, if not the lowest workable bed of the Southern part of the basin. It varies from 3 feet to 3½ in thickness. It has little disposition to concretion in burning. Does not swell up much in coking; coke of moderate density.

This coal exhibits the structure of the original wood from which it has been derived in wonderful perfection; particularly the sap-veins, which appear under the magnifier, as minute solid cylinders of coal projecting beyond the general surface of the coal.

No. 2. Roberts' coal, Muddy creek, Muhlenburg county:

Specific gravity 1.218.	
Water	5.09
Volatiles gases	36.48
Fixed carbon in coke	54.72
Ashes (white)	3.80
Total volatile matter	100.00
Coke	41.48
	58.52

The specimen analysed was selected from the lower part of the bed which is the most solid and brightest portion. This coal is slightly coherent when ignited, and burns with a strong yellow flame, free from sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. It swells up slightly in coking and leaves a bright coke rather above the medium density. The black part of the coal, with its action of the weather as well, if not better, than any of the coals of which I am at present treating.

No. 3. Box Mountain Spring coal, Hopkins county:

Specific gravity 1.339.	
Water	6.00
Volatiles gases	34.75
Fixed carbon	50.25
Ashes (white)	9.00
Total volatile matter	100.00
Coke	40.75
	59.25

This coal underlies the "Black Band." It is laminated in structure, being composed of alternating dull and light layers with some white and ochry powder in the joints. In coking it swells up considerably, forming a bright but light and cellular coke. At Williams Landing, in Muhlenburg county, this coal is what is technically called a "coal break," arising probably from that locality being near its marginal termination towards the South east. At that place the Green river lies 30 feet below the bed of Green river, but rises to about 30 feet above Green river, at Van Landingsham, a few thousand yards above.

No. 4. Main coal of the Hunting branch of Clear creek, in Hopkins county; 6 to 8 feet thick:

Specific gravity 1.305.	
Water	5.40
Volatiles gases	39.80
Fixed carbon in coke	50.75
Ashes (gray)	4.10
Total volatile matter	100.00
Coke	45.20
	54.80

The specimen analysed was taken from the Sixk bank where this bed of coal is well displayed in adit levels newly opened. It may be considered the main coal of Hopkins and Muhlenburg counties; often having a solid roof of dark limestone with the intervention of a few inches to a foot or more of black shale.

Occasionally the limestone is thin or absent and the bed is replaced or accompanied by large segregations of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.

This is a bright coking coal with thin lamellae of siliceous occasionally filling the joints. It swells up but little in coking, forming a light coke of sooty aspect with bright portions projecting between the fingers.

The Main Pigeon Run coal, owned by Capt. Davis, in the South Western part of Hopkins county; the Martin coal, 3 miles West of South of Greenville, Muhlenburg county; the main coal under limestone on Pond river at Elwood; as well as the McLean bank at Paradise or Aldrie, on Green river, in Muhlenburg county, are all equivalent beds, identified throughout by a thin clay parting of two or three inches, about four feet from the top of the coal; also by its thickness, usually exceeding six feet, and generally by its limestone roof—indeed we might say by its marble roof—since this limestone is locally capable of receiving a polish and of affording a dark grey or black marble where the rock is sufficiently compact and free from impurities and flaws.

The Jackson coal, owned by Capt. Davis, of Hopkins county; from 5 feet 1 inch to 4 feet 6 inches thick:

Specific gravity 1.294.	
Water	4.00
Volatiles gases	39.75
Fixed carbon in coke	50.75
Ashes (nearly white)	5.50
Total volatile matter	100.00
Coke	43.75
	56.25

This is probably the same bed of coal known as the Eave's coal, a mile or two North of Green-

ville, in Muhlenburg county. This coal is not quite so bright as the five beds just described, the bright laminated layers alternating with those of a duller aspect. It is a more brittle coal than No. 4. Concretes but slightly in burning. Does not swell much in coking. Coke like that of No. 4.

No. 6. The Gamblin coal, now owned by Burbank and Dunville, situated on the head waters of Sugar's creek:

Specific gravity 1.270.	
Water	3.40
Volatiles gases	39.07
Fixed carbon in coke	56.13
Ashes (pale flesh colored)	1.40
Total volatile matter	100.00
Coke	42.47
	57.53

This coal lies from 5 to 15 feet beneath a heavy bed of sandstone, which forms a conspicuous land mark in the high grounds lying between the heads of Caney Fork of Tradewater and the sources of Drake's creek, flowing into Green river. The surface of this coal presents a greenish hue with laminae of siliceous running in a kind of net work, through the joints intermixed with some ochreous powder. Yet it affords but a small quantity of ash; but slightly coherent in burning. So far as the chemical examination has yet been carried for determining the properties of the above described coals, this bed indicates the largest amount of fixed carbon in the coke. But to obtain a fair average it is necessary to repeat the analysis on different portions of each bed.

Eighty feet above this bed of coal, in an adjacent hill, is another bed; but as there is only a partial natural section visible, I had no opportunity of procuring a fair sample for analysis.

In reference to the foregoing chemical examination, it is necessary to observe that there is, no doubt, considerable modification in the quality of the same bed, as well as in the thickness, at distant points; hence each particular bed requires a separate analysis of various specimens collected from each important locality to be able to form a perfectly just opinion of any change which may occur in its composition.

It requires, moreover, of ten two or more analyses, samples taken from the top, bottom and perhaps middle portion of the same bed to ascertain any variation that may exist in different portions of the bed at the same opening. Thus thoroughly to elucidate the value of a coal, for manufacturing purposes, requires laborious researches in the laboratory, especially if in connection with this class of analysis, there given, an estimate of the proportion of the elementary principles it may contain be required, which is often necessary, especially when it is desired to determine the presence or absence of sulphur and nitrogen together with the total amount of carbon both in the coke and gaseous products. Such extended investigations can only be undertaken in case the survey is hereafter carried out on the detailed plan which I consider the importance of the work will ultimately demand.

The coals to which I have particular directed attention in this communication will fall into the group of bituminous and fat-bituminous varieties; corresponding in chemical constitution most closely to the Liverpool and New Castle coals of England, and the varieties of Pittsburgh coals of this country analysed by Johnston, and Hayes and Rogers, as will be seen by the subjoined results obtained by these authors as recorded in their works:

Liverpool coal, England, analysed by Johnston.

Specific gravity 1.350.	
Volatiles gases and water	40.48
Fixed carbon	54.30
Ashes	4.62

New Castle coal, England, analysed by Johnston.

Specific gravity 1.257.	
Volatiles gases and water	37.60
Fixed carbon	57.99
Ashes	5.49

Pittsburg coal, analysed by Johnston.

Specific gravity 1.352.	
Volatiles gases and water	36.76
Fixed carbon	54.93
Ashes	7.07

Pittsburg coal, analysed by Hayes and Rogers.

Specific gravity 1.26.	
Volatiles gases and water	39.28
Fixed carbon	56.68
Ashes	6.02

No. 2 and No. 6 of the Kentucky coals will compare favorably with the analyses here cited. The whitened and small quantity of ashes obtained from the Kentucky coals is to be particularly observed, since it proves purity and freedom from earthy matter—a very essential property in the coals to be used for manufacturing purposes.

It is true that in the amount of fixed carbon, they fall short of the semi-bituminous coals of George Creek Valley, in Maryland, and the Welch coals of England; nor will they stand by atmospheric vicissitudes as well; but they are rather superior, in the amount of fixed carbon and freedom from earthy matter, to the Scotch coals of the Glasgow coal field, used at the Clyde Iron Works as furnace coals, judging from the records given of their constitution by Mushet, on page 10 of his elaborate work on iron; and, if in practice, they do not produce a coke too spongy and honey combed in texture, they will answer equally well for furnace operations. This property I intend testing hereafter, as the small scale on which an analysis requires to be conducted does not afford a sufficiently large sample of the coke to enable me to judge satisfactorily of what its physical condition will be, produced in a large scale.

The mineral wealth of Muhlenburg and Hopkins counties is by no means confined to coal alone.

A valuable and peculiar ore of iron, known in Scotland under the name of "Black Band," can be traced through these counties, overlying and associated with coal No. 3. In the South Western part of Muhlenburg county, this ore is in some places, nineteen inches to two feet thick, occurring sometimes in compact, tabular, porous layers, almost as black as coal itself; sometimes of a shaly structure, or in immense segregated masses, composed of alternative layers of black and reddish grey. In Hopkins county it varies from three inches to one foot, and usually presents the form of solid, heavy, dark colored slabs, like flag stones.

A similar ore occurs also, sometimes associated with the next bed of coal in the ascending order, viz. No. 3.

Time has not yet permitted of a chemical analysis of this ore; but I anticipate, from weight and appearance, that the different varieties will yield from 25 to 45 per cent, of iron from the raw ore, and 55 to 70 per cent, from the roasted ore.

It is to be observed that this particular kind of iron ore—the "Black Band"—is a special ally adapted to the manufacture of iron with raw pit coal and the hot blast; and, in consequence of the amount of calcareous matter which enters into its composition, and often a notable quantity of carbon, it may produce so that the ore of Airrie, in Scotland, returned to the proprietor, (who is, I believe, a citizen of Kentucky), for royalty on the "black band," twelve thousand pounds sterling annually. In other words the owner of this state received an income of twelve thousand pounds merely for the mining right or privilege granted to work the black band ore;—whereas before its discovery not one shilling of mineral rent was obtained!

The landlords payable upon the raw ironstone alone are from six pence to four shillings and three pence per ton; and, on the roasted ore, from four shillings to eight shillings six pence per ton.

A furnace which with hot blast would make from the common argillaceous ore sixty tons of pig-iron weekly, would, with the black band ironstone, manufacture from eighty to ninety tons.

With hot blast and raw pit coal is considered to be equal to 85 per cent, in the amount of iron made in a given time, by direct lines of ironing.

The black band ore is also free from earthy impurities than the siliceous and argillaceous ironstones. This is partly the reason why less limestone is required as a flux. The earthy matter in the Scotch black band seldom exceeds 2 to 6 per cent; and therefore, since the hot blast has done away with the necessity of having a flow of ender for the protection of the iron, instead of 20, 25 and 30 cwt. of limestone, formerly used to make a ton of iron, the black band now requires only 6, 7 and 8 cwt. to the production of a ton.

The process of making iron from the black band appears, according to Mushet, to be more like the melting of iron than the smelting of ore.

In 1849 there were in operation thirty four furnaces working the black band, in the parish of Old Monklands, four at Clyde, and two at Govan. Mushet considers that the thirty-three blast furnaces now working this kind of ironstone in the neighborhood of Glasgow, made weekly, about the year 1839, 50,000 tons of iron, which weekly 300,000 tons of raw ore, less than 9000 tons of coal and 1000 tons of limestone, while, previously to the introduction of the improved methods of working adopted about that time, it would have required 30,000 tons of coal, ironstone and limestone, to produce the above mentioned weekly quantity; thus effecting a saving of 14,000 tons a week, or upwards of 3½ tons of materials in the manufacture of one ton of pig iron, over the old method.

The two beds of black band ore worked in the parish of Monkland, average together 14 inches, yielding from 30 to 40 per cent, from the raw ore, and from 60 to 70 from the roasted ore. It is believed that this description of ore in Kentucky will fully equal if not exceed the Scotch ore in magnitude, area, and perhaps also in geological sections exposed in the vicinity of the Ohio river, from the mouth of Big Sand river down; travelling chiefly by water, in a skiff. I shall commence this investigation early in October.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
D. D. OWEN,
State Geologist.

LABORATORY, NEW HAVEN,
Poey co., Ind. Sept. 29th, 1854.



Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla

For Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Digestive Organs, Restoring the Appetite, Curing Dimness of Sight, Fainting Fits, Wasting of Flesh, Languor, Skin Diseases, Distressing Nervousness, or Mould Complaints, Incapacity for Study or Business, Palpitation of the Heart, Low Spirits, Rush of Blood to the Head, Vertigo, Failure of Memory, Menstrual Disorders, Scrofula, Eruptions, Gout, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Pains in the Bones, Ulcers, Old Sores, or any long standing Chronic Malady. It will Speedily Cure the most distressing Diseases peculiar to Women. It removes all Impurities of the Blood, rendering it the Skin Clear, Soft, and Transparent, Removing all Eruptions, Pimples, and Roughness.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL PARSONS.
A Case of Distressing Liver Complaint of Five Years Standing.

CERTIFIED BY DR. WILSTACH.
LABORATORY, NEW HAVEN, Feb. 21, 1854.

This is to certify that for the last five years or more I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint. To describe all of my horrible feelings would be out of my power. I was troubled with a severe deep pain in my left side, with sharp pains under my shoulder blade. My sleep was disturbed, unrefreshing, and I was unable to get up in the morning. I had severe stress in my stomach, often vomiting my food.

My bowels were always deranged, and often very so. My appetite was variable, sometimes a voracious craving for food, at other times, an aversion to food, and a loss of the head, and a drowsy languor, accompanied by a ringing whirring noise in the ears. Urine was light colored, and voided with pain. Limbs were numb, cold extremities. Headache, great depression of spirits. My countenance assumed a yellow, cadaverous hue. My whole system was greatly debilitated. I have been under the care of skillful physicians, without any relief, and despond of ever obtaining relief. But, by the advice of Dr. Wilstach, of Lafayette, I made use of Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

By the use of two bottles of the medicine, all of the above distressing symptoms have been removed, and I am now in as perfect a state of health as I have ever enjoyed. In fact, the medicine has effected a perfect cure, and I feel it a duty to recommend it to all afflicted with any of the above symptoms.

[Signed] SAMUEL PARSONS.

LAWRENCE T. TIPPECANOE, Ind.
Mr. Samuel Parsons is one of our oldest and most reliable citizens, and his statement is entitled to entire confidence. I consider that the cure in his case was effected solely by Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and I regard it as one of the most extraordinary cures that I have ever observed.

[Signed] C. F. WILSTACH.

It is Cured by the use of Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Scott T. Tipton, V. S. M., Lawrence, Ind., July 21, 1854.

J. D. Park—Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure I write about the very happy effects of your Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, upon my daughter, who has been suffering under that dreadful disease of Dyspepsia, with which she was attacked in 1848, and she was attended by some of our most skillful physicians for over eight months perseveringly, without any beneficial effect whatever. She became reduced to a perfect skeleton. She had lost all her natural strength, and was continually discharged of bile matter. Her physicians pronounced her case hopeless, and beyond the reach of medicine. My neighbor and myself thought her dissolution near at hand. On my neighbors insisted on my trying "Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," as a last resort, for as all of our physicians had given her up, there could be no detriment in it. I consented to do so more from restless desire to do something for my daughter while life lasted, than from any hope of her getting better. So I commenced using the medicine according to directions, and to my great astonishment, she commenced improving, and before she used eight bottles she was able to walk out. She used, in all twelve bottles of Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which restored her to perfect health. I do not regret that I have so happily recovered from my complaint.

I most earnestly recommend it to every person suffering under any similar disease.

I do hereby certify that my father's statement of my late illness is not by any means exaggerated. My health is restored, and I am now in a state of perfect health. Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

[Signed] ANN D. MARTIN.

Put up in quart bottles. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by J. D. PARK.

Northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets—entrance on Walnut street—to whom all orders must be addressed.

Dr. J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams & Taden, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGroarty, Danville; J. H. Dimmick, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. A. Curtis, Irvine; P. Herndon, Winchester; A. H. Smith, Frankfort; Thomas B. Barkley & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibney & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McKelton, Midway; Twyman & Deidman, Lawrenceburg; Buchanan & Finkbecker, Shelbyville; Adams &

